

# "Gag Rule" on Peace Conference Is Partly Lifted; Foch Insists French Border Be Extended to Rhine

## Anti-Hearst Welcomers Meet Despite Hearst Aids

Apparent Plan to Break Up Rally of Citizens' Greeting Committee in Garde nEnds in Failure

Disturbers Taken To Door by Police

Dr. John Grier Hibben Is Presiding Officer; Dr. Manning Says Mayor's Appointment Was Error

Soldiers, sailors and marines who have been returning from overseas through the Port of New York received their welcome home last night at Madison Square Garden, where the Independent Citizens' Committee held a mass meeting to honor the nation's heroes.

William Randolph Hearst is not a member of that committee, but he is the sole reason for its existence, for the reason that he is a member of Mayor Hylan's committee of welcome. The patriots in charge of the gathering were not surprised when they discovered an attempt to prevent the delivery of speeches of gratitude to the fighters, as well as organized, noisy, but ineffective, attempts to arouse applause for Mr. Hearst.

There were 350 policemen under command of Chief Inspector John Daly inside and outside the Garden and the indifference of the leaders of these blue-coats to the antics and shouts of the disturbers of the gathering was nothing short of amazing.

Twenty Disturbers Ejected

At half-past nine twenty men had been ejected, carefully, and with due regard for their feelings and clothes. These men were taken out, one at a time, and when they had been escorted away from the Plaza of 5,000 people on the floor of the Garden to the entrance of the building they were released. They returned, of course, to cheer for Mr. Hearst.

Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, was the chairman of the meeting, and, with the speakers, occupied a high blue-draped stand in the center of the east side of the great hall.

Before the meeting opened, Victor Watson, city editor of Hearst's "New York American," was seen in the center aisle directing numerous aides. With a wave of his arm he sent several individuals into the galleries.

Many Yes Men Attend

Places for others were indicated on the floor and at the ends of the hall. Standing near Watson was another Hearst employee, one who is higher in the scale on the Hearst payroll and in the Hearst confidence. This was L. J. O'Reilly, private secretary and political advisor to the publisher. Around these two were perhaps a dozen lesser lights of the type known in the Hearst organization as "yes men."

Another Hearst employee, with a fur-collared coat, a circulation department man, from the entrance of the hall directed the seating of several dozen sinister looking men.

Dr. Hibben had finished his introductory remarks, the band had played "Tipperary" and the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, of Brooklyn, was being introduced when the first Hearstian interruption occurred.

A soldier sitting in the center rose of seats, well toward the rear, and began to read in a dull, low pitched monotone a petition addressed to Secretary of War Baker and asking him to get authority to advance soldiers six months' pay on the day of their discharge from the army. The soldier's words were not distinguishable more than a few feet away, and he had just gotten a good start when a member of the provost guard with a red "C. G." brassard on his arm approached quickly and, pointing his nightstick at the petitioner, said:

"Sit down, you."

That was the end of that episode. The petition was printed on cards distributed at the entrance of the hall. It is a petition which the Hearst papers are printing daily.

From that time on the interruptions came fast and furious. At times all the audience was on its feet, demanding the

## French General Janin Leads Allies in Russia

OMSK, Russia, Thursday, Jan. 16 (By The Associated Press).—Unity of command on the Siberian front has been arranged, and the French general, Jules Janin, who has been commander of the Czech-Slovak army, will have supreme direction of the Allied forces in Russia.

The appointment of General Janin is hailed as auguring the ultimate defeat of the Bolsheviks. General Knox, chief of the British military mission, and also in charge of the commissariat, is occupied in the task of selecting a representative commission to study and formulate a plan for the election of a national assembly.

The newspapers call attention to the fact that the workmen's co-operative organizations of Omsk and elsewhere have proclaimed their support of the new government. The government is actively negotiating with the powers for recognition, and also for participation in the peace conference.

## Labor to Raise \$1,000,000 for Mooney Strike

July 4 Is Date Now Agreed On Unless Convicted Californian Is Freed Sooner

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The Mooney labor conference to-day fixed July 4 as the date for a general strike if Thomas J. Mooney is not freed sooner, planned to raise \$1,000,000 for expenses and adjourned sine die without allowing the radicals, who had hoped to use the conference to start a nation-wide Bolshevik movement, the chance to discuss soviets, workmen and soldiers councils or other devices peculiar to Russia.

Nor were they permitted to discuss or place any movement looking toward "reorganization" of the American Federation of Labor along industrial rather than the trade lines on which it now functions.

The only concession made to the radicals who several times during the week threatened to take possession of the Mooney movement are clauses in a resolution asking that American troops be recalled from Russia, that the Russian and German peoples be allowed to work out their own salvation and that so-called industrial and political prisoners be freed with the coming of peace.

Strike Restrictions Seen

There are many restrictions about the calling of a general strike. It cannot be called (1) until after the California Legislature fails to so amend the law of the state as to permit a trial for Mooney, (2) until an attempt to obtain relief through the intervention of the Department of justice fails, and (3) until a majority of the membership of the various local unions throughout the land vote for and the international bodies approve of the strike proposition.

To prevent haste and ill-considered strikes the various international bodies have hedged that weapon about with elaborate machinery calculated to make haste slowly. In some organizations it will take months to comply with the formalities even though the national leaders approve. Others will require a referendum vote of all members.

Whether these things can be had is a matter of doubt in the minds of veteran labor men familiar with the mechanics and psychology of the labor movement, who have been watching the conference. In their opinion the Mooney International Defense Committee may well spend the \$1,000,000 it intends to raise for propaganda purposes and then have the strike over on its hands.

The only thing which can make such a strike a success, they say, would be a general business depression or a general condition of unemployment and consequent discontent.

Ultra-Radicals' Views

Against these views the proponents of the strike idea say it cannot fail, while the more radical among them assent the mere declaration for a general strike is a revolution in itself. In this view the ultra-radicals share and find some consolation for the failure of their more ambitious schemes.

Out of the scores of resolutions turned into the convention, not one was reported out by the Resolution Committee, of which Alexander Howett, leader of the Kansas miners, was chairman. In their stead, the committee presented two resolutions, one on the Mooney case proper and an omnibus resolution covering all other matters the committee felt were properly before the convention.

The radicals began a fight on this resolution immediately it was read, demanding that May 1, "the historic day of the labor movement," be made the strike date.

In leading this fight Edward Wheeler, of Oakland, Cal., attacked labor leaders of San Francisco, whom he said wished Mooney hanged. C. D. McMahon, a Boston machinist, and James Lansbury, a Seattle boiler maker, urged time for preparation.

## Liebknecht And Woman Are Killed

Spartacides' Leader Slain as He Attempts to Flee From Arresting Officers

Rosa Luxemburg Beaten

Second Mob Stops Car and She Is Shot Through Head; Body Is Carried Away

BERLIN, Jan. 16 (By the Associated Press).—Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg have been killed.

When it became known yesterday that Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were at the Hotel Eden, in the western part of the city, a crowd rapidly congregated and stormed the hotel lobby, to lay hands on them. Both were secretly taken to a side entrance to the hotel, but the mob forestalled the attempt of the troops to save Rosa Luxemburg. She was beaten into insensibility and then thrown into an automobile by the crowd, which started to take her to prison.

A few blocks down the street the machine was halted by a second mob, and when the presence of Rosa Luxemburg became known a man jumped on the running board of the car and shot her through the head. The body was dragged from the automobile and carried off. It is supposed that it was thrown into the canal, but it has not been found.

In the meantime Dr. Liebknecht was hurried into another automobile, he, officers and troops, and the car was headed for the Mohrli prison.

Tried to Escape

While going through the Tiergarten the machine was halted by a punctured tire. Dr. Liebknecht was asked to get out by the officers, who intended to haul another automobile and continue toward the prison. While waiting, Dr. Liebknecht made an attempt to escape, and was shot dead by soldiers, who had anticipated such an effort on his part.

When Liebknecht was arrested at the home of a relative on Mannheim Strasse yesterday morning he stoutly denied his identity. After being escorted to the Eden Hotel he was searched and his monogram, "K. L.," was discovered on his shirt.

Telephone Gave Clue

Dr. Liebknecht's capture was due to a telephone conversation overheard by detectives in which he and Rosa Luxemburg agreed to meet at the home of a man named Marcusson in the suburb of Wilmersdorf, Marcusson's home, the police say, has long been one of the gathering places of the Spartacists.

Dr. Liebknecht's dash for liberty was the last desperate act for freedom on the part of a man who had left prison only last October. When the auto-

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## Counter Revolution in Petrograd, Says Report

HELSINGFORS, Jan. 17.—A counter revolution has broken out in Petrograd, according to reports from Reval, and the Bolsheviks have started a general hurried retreat eastward from Esthonia.

Reports this week from Petrograd, by way of Stockholm, said that hunger riots were in progress in Petrograd, amounting to a general uprising of the population against the Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks, these reports said, used the Red Guard and special battalions of Chinese in breaking down the uprising, but the garrison of Petrograd itself revolted and refused to fire on the people.

According to authentic information from various sources, including refugees arriving from Petrograd via Finland and Scandinavia, the food situation in Petrograd is desperate and the people, appearing in masses in the streets, demand to be shot rather than endure starvation.

## Germans Cry For Return Of Emperor

Prussianism Reappears as Government Completes Overthrow of Bolshevism

By Joseph Saxe

New York Tribune Special Cable Service

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The Spartacism rebellion is crushed, yet Berlin and all Germany are in the heat of a recruiting campaign. The city is harrassed with appeals for trained officers and gunners, as well as infantry, to join this or that particular regiment. The pay offered is the same as that on active service plus several marks daily, good food and other inducements. The same thing appears to be going on all over the country. Demobilization seems to have effected merely the start of another mobilization.

It is not yet quite clear what all this means, but the government evidently contemplates military operations on a large scale in the Eastern provinces, especially against the Poles. Hindenburg will assume command of the frontier of defence.

Militarism Reappears

In joy over the defeat of the Spartacism group, Germany seems to have lost some of its self-control. Much which has seemed dead and gone forever appears to be very much alive.

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## Only Hope for World's Peace, Says Marshal

Asserts National Barrier Must Be Established to Insure Absolute Victory

Devil's Punch in U. S. Men

"Go to It: You'll Get Away With That," He Told Pershing at Start of Drive

TREVES, Jan. 15 (By The Associated Press).—It is the conviction of Marshal Foch that the Rhine must be made the barrier between Germany and France. He expressed this clearly to-day when he received American newspaper correspondents. The Marshal is here in connection with the meeting concerning the extension of the German armistice.

Marshal Foch pointed out the difficulties that had been overcome and said peace must be commensurate with the price of victory. Germany now was beaten, he added, but with her resources, especially in men, recuperation in a comparatively short time was quite possible.

"We must have a peace as absolute as was our success and which will guard us against all future aggressions," the Marshal said.

"France has a right to effective measures of protection after the formidable effects she put forth to save civilization. The natural frontier which will protect civilization is the Rhine."

"It is on the Rhine that we must hold the Germans. It is by using the Rhine that we must make it impossible for them to recommence the coup of 1918. The Rhine is the common barrier of all the Allies, precisely, of all those who united to save civilization. The Rhine is the guarantee of peace for all the nations who have shed their blood in the cause of liberty. Then let us watch on the Rhine."

"This is for me a happy opportunity," Marshal Foch began, "to tell you all the good things I think of the American army and of the part it played on our side."

American Forces Superb

"Your soldiers were superb. They came to us young, enthusiastic and carried forward by a vigorous idealism, and they marched to battle with admirable gallantry."

"Yes, they were superb. There is no other word. When they appeared our armies were, as you know, fatigued by three years of relentless struggle, and the mantle of war laid heavily upon them. We were magnificently comforted by the virility of your Americans."

"The youth of the United States brought a renewal of the hope that hastened victory. Not only was this moral fact of the highest importance, but you also brought enormous mate-

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## Clemenceau Denies Favoring Secrecy

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Premier Clemenceau spoke this afternoon in the Chamber of Deputies on the decision to keep proceedings of the Peace Congress secret. He had been interpellated by several Socialist Deputies and had asked that discussion of their questions be postponed. When he said:

"We have not yet found a final form in which communications from the Peace Congress will be made; but, in a general way, the principle of publicity has met with favor."

Here he was interrupted by Deputy Mistral, who said: "Except by you, M. Clemenceau."

"I have the honor emphatically to deny that statement," the Premier rejoined. "We all should like to keep proceedings secret, so that it may not be said that such and such a country made such and such a proposition which has been fought by such and such other governments. We are unanimous in thinking that that might create a bad feeling. We think that in the preliminary conversations we must, at all costs, arrive at an agreement, so that there shall be a solid front at the general discussion."

"If we wish to form a league of nations, writing phrases is insufficient. There must be a prevailing spirit which will insure the life of this league of nations. We would like to finish this war by a full agreement of the civilized nations for a supreme ideal of a better humanity."

## Wilson Denied Cable Tribune Did Not Have

Discussion of Message in Paris Reveals That the Censorship Still Exists

By Frederick Moore

New York Tribune Special Cable Service

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PARIS, Jan. 17.—President Wilson's supporters are embarrassed and deeply regret that he has agreed to secrecy at the peace conference. The only satisfactory explanation I have yet heard is that he has agreed to the proposal in the interest of harmony. There are evidences that he and Secretary Lansing realized quickly that they had made an error.

It is notable that the American correspondents, representing the entire range of political thought, from Socialists and pacifists, to Democrats and Republicans, agree unanimously in advocating open discussions.

Before the issue came up in the conference of five powers, the question had been discussed by the correspondents, and the American commission and the general attitude of the correspondents was made known.

Influence Is Formidable

That the correspondents together form a formidable body is demonstrated by the fact that they caused the five-power conference to reopen the question immediately after taking a vote Wednesday morning and that conference has asked the correspondents to foregather and prepare a statement of their wishes and lay it before the conference, which was done to-day.

The importance of the question does not consist so much in whether the discussions shall be conducted openly or by the "backdoor" methods employed at the Congress of Berlin in 1878—for the correspondents will get the news in any case, as it will always be to some nation's interest to divulge inside information. The really important issue that has been raised is the method whereby this gigantic conference shall be conducted. The arguments are numerous for secrecy and also for publicity, and the question promises to occupy considerable attention for a longer time than it ought to require. It is probable that to-morrow's meeting of the peace congress will take place with all the questions still open.

Parliament Plan Suggested

In the opinion of some of the wisest observers there seems to be but one safe solution of the difficulty and that is to conduct the conference, which is obviously too large, too dangerous and too important for secrecy, in the manner of a parliament, with committees that can sit in private session and an occasional executive session of the whole body. Thereby all grievances, aspirations and protests can be expressed in public, which will in any case be aired and which will be more dangerous if restrained, restricted or confined. To this certain members of the American commission agree.

The plan would not preclude private conferences, agreements or understandings, but would insure a safety valve of open, frank appeal for any small or backward people or nation to the arbitrament of the world and would enable the great nations to place their arguments likewise before all the people.

It would seem, judging by the attitude of the correspondents to-day, that the British and American newspapermen will stand for open diplomacy and by doing so they will probably benefit the world and the statesmen here assembled, who seem to need, as well as to want, their support.

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## Wilson's Stand For Secrecy Is Deplored

Evidences Suggest He and Lansing Realized Their Mistake Very Quickly

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## Press Will Be Admitted to Main Parley

Newspaper Correspondents Are To Be Barred From Executive Sessions

Formal Opening of Congress Is To-day

Three Delegates Each for Belgium and Serbia; King of Hejaz Gets Two

PARIS, Jan. 17 (By The Associated Press).—The scene is set for the opening of the peace congress at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon with the impressive ceremony befitting such an eventful occasion. The first details were concluded to-night at a meeting of the Supreme Council, which completed its labors and adjourned for the inauguration of the larger body to-morrow.

The following official communication dealing with the peace conference was issued this evening:

"The President of the United States of America, the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the Allied great powers, assisted by the Japanese ambassadors in Paris and London, met at the Quai d'Orsay to-day, in the morning from 10:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., and in the afternoon from 3 p. m. to 5:30 p. m.

Belgium and Serbia Get Three

"The French president of the council read out the terms of the renewal of the armistice.

"The meeting decided to give Belgium and Serbia three delegates each at the conference. It was decided also that the King of the Hejaz should be represented by two delegates. The question of the number of delegates for the various powers was thus finally established.

"The programme for the opening conference, which will take place at the Foreign Office to-morrow at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, was afterwards arranged.

"The meeting finally examined into the question of the publicity to be given to the discussions of the conference and unanimously approved the following text to be handed to the press in the name of the five great powers.

Against Open Sessions

"The representatives of the Allied and associated powers have given earnest consideration to the question of publicity for the proceedings of the peace conference. They are anxious that the public through the press should have the fullest information compatible with the safeguarding of the supreme interest of all, which is that a just and honorable settlement should be arrived at with the minimum of delay.

"It is, however, obvious that publicity with regard to the preliminary conversations now proceeding must be subject to the limitations necessarily imposed by the difficult and delicate nature of their object. The proceedings of a peace conference are far more analogous to the meetings of a Cabinet than to those of a Legislature. Nobody has ever suggested that Cabinet meetings should be held in public, and if they were so held the work of government would become impossible.

Only Conclusions To Be Public

"One reason why Cabinets are held in private is in order that differences may be reconciled and agreements reached before the stage of publicity is begun. The essence of the democratic method is not that the deliberations of a government be conducted in public, but that its conclusions be subject to the consideration of a popular chamber and to free and open discussion on the platform and by the press.

"Representatives of the Allied and associated powers are holding conversations in order to solve questions which affect the vital interests of many nations and upon which they may at present hold many diverse views. These deliberations cannot proceed by the method of a majority vote. No nation can be committed except by the free vote of its own delegates. The conclusions arrived at in these conversations, therefore, can only be formed by the difficult process of reaching an agreement among all.

"This vital process would only be hindered if the discussion of every disputed question were open by a public declaration by each delega-

